

WEDDING RING STOLEN JEWELRY STOLEN AT BOOTH HOME

He Testifies that "Mother" Jones Showed His Bloody Coat With Glee.

SENATE RESUMES ITS VIRGINIA MINE PROBE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Battles between the Paint Creek strikers and guards were described by W. W. Shaup, in charge of the guards, in testimony today before the senate committee. The climax of his story was an account of being left for dead after an encounter on July 25, 1912. His coat, he said, pierced with bullet holes, was cut up at a miners' meeting and pieces were worn on coat lapels as souvenirs. He first told of 200 shots pouring down on his six men on May 29, 1912, as they were on their way to breakfast, with hot arms. He then decided that a machine gun was necessary if the guards were to be protected against men hidden in the mountain foliage and told of being shot off a handcar at Holly Grove and his companion being killed. As he revived, he said, he heard one striker say:

"Don't shoot any more; that's got him." Shaup dragged himself to a hospital two miles away with his arm broken by a bullet, another bullet buried below his shoulder blade and a bullet wound on his chest.

The doctor at the hospital was afraid of trouble and put out the report that I had died on the operating table," said Shaup. I lost my coat on the way to the hospital and the next Sunday when "Mother" Jones made a speech to the miners, she exhibited it and said it was decorated to suit her. The miners hung it on a fence and then cut it up into little pieces to wear on their coats as souvenirs.

He testified that he had not seen the demonstration himself.

Coal Operators Are Heard. The coal operators' story of labor troubles in the Paint Creek and Paint Creek districts of West Virginia was told to the special senate committee by M. T. Davis, president of the Coal Operators' Association. The hearing was a resumption of the investigation begun early in the summer when the miners' side was heard.

The desire of the United Mine Workers to organize the miners was the cause of the strike," said Davis. "The trouble came from the outside rather than from the inside. There had been no trouble in the Paint Creek district until last August. There had been no complaint from the miners."

Resistance of arrest and the destruction of property during the strike of 1912 caused the miners to be regarded as lawless. Some of the miners would not stay in the district and the community had been much better since the inauguration of the guard system. Objection of the miners seemed not to be directed against the guards or watchmen who had been stationed at the mines, but was directed against the miners.

Lawlessness Worse Than Ever. More lawlessness and disorder exists today along Paint Creek than at any other period of its history, according to today's testimony of Walter S. Woods, general manager of the Standard Coal and Coke Company of that district. The lawlessness, he said, when pressed by the committee consisted of general disorder among the miners.

"The more radical ones," he was stirring up trouble and were stirring up trouble at work he declared.

Thursday in Congress. Senator Weeks today introduced a resolution to defer action on currency legislation until the December term of congress.

The senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill.

The banking committee resumed its hearing of the check act.

The house began consideration of the urgent deficiency bill.

The cross chamber company on that creek, continued before the lobby investigating committee.

Trust Regulation Defeated. One of the bills which threatened the peaceful passage of the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill dissolved into thin air when the majority swung solidly into line behind its leaders to defeat an amendment to regulate trusts.

By a vote of 22 the senate rejected a proposal by senator Kenyon to put aluminum on the free list. The vote was secured on a divide and conquer plan on another amendment proposing to free list the manufactures of all commodities declared by the courts to be monopolies.

Chairman Simmons, of the finance committee, announced that it was not the purpose of the committee to legislate on the trust question at this time. The "regular" Republicans voted with the Democrats against the amendment. Those who supported it were: Kenyon, Brady, Bristow, Catron, Clegg, Crandall, Jones, La Follette, Norris, Poinsett, Sterling and Work.

The paragraph forbidding the importation of bird plumage, except for scientific or educational purposes—passed by the Audubon society—was agreed to without question.

Senators Root and Root argued against the proposed 25 percent duty on works of art in the bill and senator Thomas spoke in favor of it. The Republicans were beaten on the vote.

La Follette Has Bill of His Own. Senator La Follette introduced his amendment to change practically every paragraph to make many higher and others lower, than those proposed in the present bill.

President Wilson indicated approval of the finance committee's compromise between the higher income tax rates proposed by the insurgent Democrats. The finance committee proposes to

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Wedding Ring of Mrs. J. L. Hughes Is Also Stolen by Burglars.

JEWELRY STOLEN AT BOOTH HOME

A THIEF stole a grip full of tombstone samples Wednesday afternoon from the buggy of J. S. Turner, in front of the White House in Pioneer plaza—"the last thing in the world any man would want," as Mr. Turner, who lives at 2311 Myrtle avenue, had driven up to the store with his wife and had only been inside the place a few minutes when he came out and found his grip missing. It was a red leather grip, with new straps around it.

Wedding Ring Stolen. A neighbor of Mr. Turner, S. L. Hughes, manager of the Myrtle Trading Place, at 2041 Myrtle, was visited by burglars Tuesday night. The thieves at the Hughes home stole a good suit of clothes from Mr. Hughes and the wedding ring of Mrs. Hughes. There is no clue.

Booth Residence Robbed. Two burglars looted the residence of Thos. Booth, 305 West Rio Grande street, Tuesday morning between 9 and 10:30 o'clock, while Mrs. Booth and two daughters were downtown.

The burglars were in the house when Mrs. Booth returned home and the two men ran out of the side door. The robbers tore up everything in the house in their search for jewelry and valuables, and got away with about \$100 worth of jewelry.

House Robbed in Daylight. While the occupants of 311 North St. Vrain street were absent Wednesday afternoon, a daylight burglar gained an entrance to the house by cutting out the screen of the door and the rear window. A watch and a pistol were the articles found missing.

Dog's Collar Stolen. Mrs. Ella Kessle, living at 406 West Overland street, complained to the police that some one had taken the license of her dog's collar Wednesday night. She said that she secured the license only a few days ago.

CAMINETTI DENIES VIOLATING LAW

Defence Pleads in Second of White Slave Cases in San Francisco Arguments Are Begun.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4.—The defence rested this morning in its effort to prove that F. Drew Caminetti did not violate the Mann white slave act when he left his wife and babies at home and fled across the California line from Sacramento to Reno, Nev., with Lola Norris, Maury I. Diggs and Martha Warrington.

Lola Norris Admits Falsifying. Lola Norris admitted yesterday that she had falsified her testimony regarding her relations with Caminetti. She recalled to the stand to explain her efforts to help Caminetti escape from his arrest at Reno, she owned frankly that she had falsified her testimony to that extent her credibility as a witness and the value of her story to the court. She said she had lied to save the man she loved and whom she had married.

Mrs. Caminetti Testifies. Mrs. Caminetti followed her with her husband's testimony. She testified to her husband's nervousness, his lack of appetite during the trial, his efforts to help her escape, and his threats to carry their children to the juvenile court.

She swore, and he replied: "My God, girl, haven't I worried enough? I had been told that he was going around with these girls. I told him that Mrs. Diggs and I had had a conversation about it and he had been advised to bring suit against Mr. Warrington. If Miss Warrington didn't drop going around with our husbands, she was boasting of it, we were told, and both the girls said they didn't care if the men were married. 'We should worry,' was what they said."

Chief Justice Shocks Judge. D. T. Latham, Sacramento chauffeur, testified that he had seen Judge Diggs, who had been heard in his cell with sulphurous embellishments.

Do not express your opinion of Mr. Diggs' conversation," warned the judge, giving a furious tug at his mustache. "I had been told that he was going around with these girls. I told him that Mrs. Diggs and I had had a conversation about it and he had been advised to bring suit against Mr. Warrington. If Miss Warrington didn't drop going around with our husbands, she was boasting of it, we were told, and both the girls said they didn't care if the men were married. 'We should worry,' was what they said."

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Writ of Prohibition Fails and the Canadian Immigration Men Are Supreme.

JEROME WAITS AS A CAT AFTER MOUSE

CANTON, Can., Sept. 4.—Failing to secure a writ of prohibition to restrain the immigration authorities from deporting him to New Hampshire and back to his prison cell in an insane asylum, Harry K. Thaw, fugitive from Mattawan, today faced a special board of inquiry called to deport him from the dominion under the immigration act, and pressed the point that he entered Canada as a tourist and as such was not amenable to deportation. The board agreed to "consider" his contention and adjourned until later this afternoon.

Thaw was followed by H. Johnston, a farmer, who drove him over the border and then deserted him and by Ben Vadine, at whose inn at Barford he stopped late at night.

The testimony was taken in secret and only snatches of it could be obtained from counsel.

The questioning all bore on the clause involving "entering Canada by stealth." The point of insanity was not touched on.

Jerome Waits for Prev. Expecting a quick decision and a dash to the Vermont border with Thaw, Wm. Tavers Jerome paced up and down the station platform below the immigration detention room, where the hearing was held, with his big gray car ready to start on an instant's notice.

Thaw's lawyers planned a coup by applying for another writ of prohibition, but they failed to get it. His new chief counsel, T. K. LaFlamme, left town suddenly for Sherbrooke, but counsel for New York state announced this afternoon that judge Hutchinson at Sherbrooke had refused to grant LaFlamme a writ of prohibition.

Thaw Is First Witness. When the hearing before the special board of inquiry authorized by the acting minister of the interior, C. J. Doherty, to determine whether or not Harry K. Thaw shall be deported as an undesirable alien, began, the first person examined was Thaw himself. He was questioned as to his entrance into Canada. Thaw said he boarded a train at Rochester, N. Y., and that his objective point was Pittsburg. He bought several tickets, he said, in that his route was uncertain. He told of hiring two farmers to drive him here after leaving the train.

The Verdict Stays Thaw. Thaw only endured five minutes of liberty yesterday afternoon and then was seized by dominion immigration authorities and hustled by automobile to this little town where he was placed in the immigration detention room over the Grand Trunk railway station.

By tonight he may be thrust across the Vermont border as "an undesirable alien." Thaw's lawyers have planned a procedure to test the constitutionality of the law, but the hearing is current that before many hours Thaw will be back in the Mattawan asylum for the second time, from which he escaped Sunday, August 17.

At the beginning of the end of Thaw's refuge in Canada came with dramatic swiftness. Stolid, pallid, numb, Thaw sat not five feet from the judge as he read the decision which placed him in prison. When, in the very last paragraph, the court declared him a sane man, Thaw seemed to crumple up on the lounge where he sat. A cigar stump fell from his left hand and scattered floor, and he placed his hand fluttered two gray bits of ribbon pennant a child had given him. But he did not rise to his feet. He remained seated, his head bowed, his hands clasped over his knees, and his eyes fixed on the floor.

Without a word, except a hoarse goodbye to the reporters, Thaw obeyed. The minutes later a gray roadster streaked away from the detention room, and the back seat was Thaw. He had not even been given time to pack his scanty belongings, his voluminous correspondence in his cell.

Relinquishing Thaw. In an hour he was in the detention room at Court House, where he was allowed him. The trip of 23 miles was without incident. Thaw expressed no surprise, even when he beheld his trailed his defeated lawyers. W. L. Shortt issued the following statement:

"If they have doctors ready to pronounce Thaw insane, I am informed that he will not consent to be examined, preventing his immediate removal. I believe if we could find a way to get him into the courts, we would have a good chance to prove even if the immigration act is unconstitutional on the ground that it is inconsistent with the Ashburton treaty. But if the officers at Ottawa are so determined to send Thaw back, I doubt very much whether they would pay any attention to a writ of prohibition we might obtain."

The immigration act expressly provides that no court may interfere with the findings of the immigration officers and I am afraid that the immigration officials will act before we have found a way to get Thaw into the courts."

Thaw Asks "Is It Turkey?" Thaw, when told that the inquiry by the immigration men was to be held in secret, wrote out this question and sent it down to the reporters:

"Is it true that English law allows a secret trial, with the accused excluded when a man's life or liberty is at stake, like in Turkey or Bulgaria?"

Thaw's chief counsel, J. N. Green, said he was not present when the question was sustained. He hurried here to make a last desperate stand.

Charles D. White, already here, was discouraged and pessimistic.

"It looks as if they were going to send him back," said White. "These higher ups apparently have made up their minds."

William Travers Jerome had not a word to say. As if diving in advance, he was forced out of the Sherbrooke jail, he preceded him here machine gunning down the highway when the car bearing Thaw drove into sight. Franklin Kennedy, deputy attorney general of New York, was seated beside Jerome.

The Board That Has the Say. On the board of inquiry organized (Continued on page 2.)

Siege Is Lifted After 2500 Persons Are Killed or Die From Disease.

DOGS DEVOUR THE DEAD IN STREETS

CARRANZA has withdrawn from Torreon with 2000 of his forces. He is now in the vicinity of Santa Rosalia, where he has been since making the trip to Parral to inspect the new mint, which has been established there by the revolutionists, an American from Torreon, who arrived here Wednesday afternoon, says.

The siege of Torreon was lifted by the rebels after the 10 days of hard fighting and the skirmishing which followed. Gen. Bravo is in command of the situation in Torreon. He says and is in position to defend the town indefinitely against the rebels. The conservative estimate of the dead in the 10 days fighting at Torreon is given as 2000, of which 1500 were rebels under Carranza. There were also 500 non-combatants who were either killed or died from typhoid or other diseases during the siege. The report that 3500 rebels would kill, was trying to cut off the water supply of Torreon is denied by the American, who says that provision was made for the rebels for supplying the town with water from within the federal lines and there was no occasion for the city waterworks to be destroyed as the railroad pumps were being used to pump water for the use of the people in town.

However, this was not the case. The unfit to drink and much of the typhoid fever is said to have resulted from the use of it.

Dogs Attack the Dead. Dogs were devouring the corpses of the town when the American left there the federal soldiers in the streets for the border. The soldiers, in self-protection, were attempting to burn the bodies in funeral pyres, but were not successful as it was feared that a conflagration might result in the town, which was without fire fighting facilities during the siege. The bodies which were to be seen in the streets had swollen to many times their natural size and the decomposed bodies, and the aquar attending the encampment of the federal in the main streets, was revolting.

Bravo Warns Citizens. Gen. Bravo is disgusted with the situation in Torreon in his mailed fist. He called the citizens together when he first took command of Torreon. He told them plainly that he could cope with the enemy, but that any treachery from within would be severely punished. He warned them that the rebels would be executed, and that the rebels would be executed as soon as any suspicion pointed their way. He even threatened to hang from the gallows any man who would raise it if there was any show of opposition to his commands.

The siege of Torreon started on July 22, when the town was cut off from the rest of the world. The rebels were moving into position to attack Carranza had 8000 men, mostly from Tomas Urbina's command, who were sent to Torreon. Carranza and Lerdo were sacked and burned by the rebels. The British bank was being sacked by the rebels. The money were demanded of the owners of the company. There were three children who were taken to the suburbs of Torreon, but no Americans were killed or wounded, as far as the American refugees could tell.

The main reason for the defence of the town of Torreon was the Santa Rosa hill, within the federal lines. The hill was a strategic point and was fortified by the federal with heavy cannon and machine guns.

When Che Che Campos started a mutiny, Gen. Bravo brought him into Torreon and held him for a while before releasing him. He did not return to his irregular federal forces. He was humiliated and executed by his troops. Carranza, who was a number of times at their hands. His forces were afterward scattered through the federal ranks, after they had been held as prisoners in the building in Torreon for fear they would carry out the plans of Campos to murder Carranza and Lerdo.

After the siege was raised by the rebels, the forces of Carranza and Urbina, which had been held together by the promises of loot so soon as they captured Torreon, returned to the district to the north and west of the town and many of the smaller places were looted. When Gen. Bravo and Lerdo were looted, the poor women were seen carrying away every thing they could lay hands on. They attempted to drag a brass bed down the street, and finally abandoned it. Sewing machines, talking machines, clothing, furniture and everything else which could be carried away was taken by the rebels and their followers. The same was true after the looting of Durango, which was even more thoroughly done by Urbina than was the raid on Gomez Carranza and Lerdo. Rebel poor soldiers had rolls of money and hundreds of gold pieces and their women were equally well supplied. One man, a captain, who was seen by the rebels, had a pair of fine chains on two silver hands, and a pair of diamond rings on his fingers. He was the product of the looting expedition in Durango.

When the American left the scene of the looting, Carranza and Urbina were permitted to enter Torreon from the south, going eight miles by car, and then to the north. They were passing through the federal and rebel picket lines. At each line the rebels searched for a relief train. No one dared approach the train from the north, as the sharpshooters are stationed on the hills and will open fire upon the approach of anyone. But the forerunner and scouting is done by way of the south entrance to the town and the rebels are not permitted to enter.

The food famine has been broken in Torreon, although food is very high and there are not many staples. The federals send foraging parties out to bring in supplies from the country to the north and south. The rebels are also expected from the south with food and especially medical supplies, which are most needed in the fever stricken city.

Ex-King Manuel Weds In Germany Stands Upon The Soil Of Portugal



Princess Augustina Victoria of Portugal, daughter of King Luis, and her bride, Mathilde Ludwiga Josephine Maria Elizabeth, are the bride.

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SIGMARINGEN, Germany, Sept. 4.—Although married in German territory, ex-king Manuel of Portugal, was wedded today to princess Augustina Victoria, upon Portuguese soil. A sack full of the earth of his native country, over which he still claims the throne of king, was sent by express that he might stand upon the soil of his mother country for the wedding ceremony.

His bride is a German, daughter of prince William of Hohenzollern. Cardinal Netto, former archbishop, patriarch of Lisbon, conducted the religious ceremony. Count August Zuleburg, grand marshal of the Prussian court, presided over the civil function.

Bound By Blood Ties. Although ex-king Manuel and his bride, princess Augustina Victoria, whose relationship is somewhat distant and offered no obstacle to the marriage. The paternal grandmother of princess Augustina Victoria was the infanta Antonia of Portugal, sister of Manuel's grandfather, king Luis, of Portugal.

The princess is the only daughter of prince William, the head of the non-reigning line of Hohenzollerns, who live in Suedia in southern Germany, and still adhere to the Catholic faith. The relationship between this line of Hohenzollerns and the line of which the king is the head is very remote, and it is necessary to go back for hundreds of years to trace it. The Hohenzollerns of Suedia and the Prussian line of the family have not intermarried to any great extent, most of the Suedian Hohenzollerns alliances having been with the Spanish and French nobility and royalty.

Her Mother's Family. The mother of the princess is princess Marie Therese, a Bourbon, Sicily, only daughter of the late prince Louis of Bourbon, come de Trani, who was a younger brother of the last king of Spain, and whose widow is still living and is one of the two surviving sisters of the murdered emperor of Austria. Princess Augustina Victoria is the granddaughter of prince Charles Anthony, of Hohenzollern, a close friend of Napoleon III.

Prince Charles Anthony, after surrendering his sovereignty to Prussia, devoted himself to railroad construction. He was prince of the railroad kings of Germany. His eldest son, Leopold, married the infanta Antonia of Portugal, and in 1876 became a candidate for the throne of Spain, from which Isabella had been driven.

It was his fight from the throne, which he declined, which precipitated the Franco-Prussian war. His brother, Charles, had already been elected king of Rumania, in 1886. King Charles of Rumania, lost his only child, a daughter, when she was quite young, where he has since lived. Thus, but for a whim, Manuel's bride would be a princess royal of the reigning house of Rumania, king Charles being selected prince of the regency, and a brother of prince William to fill the place vacated by the latter.

Some Name, Eh? The princess's full name is Augustina Victoria Mathilde Ludwiga Josephine Maria Elizabeth, and she was born 22 years ago in Potsdam.

The history of ex-king Manuel's ancestors in Portugal is a bloody one. His great grandfather, king Pedro, and his wife, died suddenly of a strange malady, the king following the queen to the grave within a few weeks. The story goes that their death was caused by a mysterious oriental yse-

Huerta's Evident Plan to Run For the Presidency Disturbs Washington.

TREVINO MAY BE TEMPORARY CHIEF

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—William Bayard Hale, who spent the last three months studying political conditions in Mexico, laid before president Wilson today information he gathered about the Huerta government, and also conferred with secretary Bryan.

He declined afterwards to discuss his talk with the administration officials, but it is understood he gave them an intimate description of the negotiations conducted by John Lind and the Huerta officials up to a week ago today, when he left Mexico City. So far as is known, M. Hale's connection with those negotiations was unofficial and informal.

Dispatches from Mexico City saying prominent Mexicans believed Huerta would resign in favor of Gerzon Trevino and thus make himself an eligible candidate for the presidency, had been confirmed here, but the news was not surprising to administration officials.

While they are still hoping for a definite assurance that Huerta will not be a candidate for the presidency, plan to install him in the presidency has been under way for some time.

No inkling has been given as to the administration's future policy, should Mr. Lind's efforts prove effective, but developments of either an affirmative or negative character are expected soon, which will affect the Washington government's policy materially.

Wilson's Policy Debated. Secretary Bryan's request for an \$100,000 appropriation to get American out of Mexico, brought on a lively debate in the house today, in which various opinions of the administration's Mexico policy were expressed.

Representative Murray, of Oklahoma, asked the president's "moral sanction" policy as a condition for American policy in Mexico. He declared the president's state was unilaterally opposed to any recognition of Huerta.

"We would give the 'Constitutionalists' all the aid we could," he cried. "They are patriots fighting for their country. I, for one, will never consent to the recognition of Huerta or anything that Huerta stands for."

Representative Austin was defeated in an attempt to increase the amount to \$150,000.

Negotiations Moving Along. Administration officials declared last night that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires of the American embassy at Mexico City, and John Lind, president Wilson's personal envoy at Veracruz, were in frequent communication with officials of the Huerta government concerning a new basis for negotiations through which it was hoped to bring about peace in Mexico.

A messenger who this morning reached president Wilson yesterday, it was said, was indicative of important developments in the next few days.

The new basis for the peace, most of which are being carried on orally, contemplates certain questions as having been disposed of definitely. The Washington government considers that it has made itself quite clear that it cannot under any circumstances recognize the Huerta government.

Much stress has been laid at the white house and other official quarters on the assertions of Federico Gamboa, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, in his note to John Lind pointing out the ineligibility of Huerta under the Mexican constitution to become president of the country.

While the administration here does not regard Huerta as the constitutionally chosen provisional president of Mexico and therefore does not consider him necessarily bound by restrictions in this connection, they admittedly see in the

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FREEBOOTERS RELEASE TWO MEN PAY CASTILLO \$10,000 RANSOM AMERICANS FOR CASH

H. L. STEPHENSON, vice president of